

## THE TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS.

(R. T. Crane, of Chicago, to the New York Journal of Commerce.)

For once I can agree heartily with Mr. Carnegie. Undoubtedly his present position is right, but he should have taken it many years ago, for it would have been as right then as it is now.

My views on protection and tariffs generally are not new; in fact, I have little to add to what I have expressed publicly at various times during the last 20 odd years.

Under natural trade conditions there can be no great harm in a tariff—even an unnecessarily high one—because open competition prevents abuse of the protection the tariff affords the home manufacturer. But when under the wing of this protection manufacturers combine and form "trusts" whereby they are enabled to establish and maintain unnaturally high prices for their products, protection becomes a distinct evil.

For example, protection has enabled the steel trust to hold a club not only over other steel manufacturers, but over the whole country, for years, compelling the people to pay tribute to it that they would not have had to pay were it not for the high tariff and the trust.

Manufacturers in collateral lines have been particular sufferers. These manufacturers have been brought to a high state of efficiency, and should have no difficulty in holding their own against the world.

But they are under the peculiar and unusual disadvantage of having to pay the steel trust artificial prices—prices much higher than the trust charges the foreigner for the same material. So American manufacturers of farm machinery and implements, machinery, tools, etc., who have come to be interested largely in export business, are compelled not only to combat the lower price of labor abroad, but the distinctly higher price of material at home.

The steel trust has fattened at the expense of every other American manufacturer who has had to buy the trust's products. The low state of American shipbuilding is a case particularly in point. How can the American shipbuilder hope to compete with the foreign builder when our highly-protected steel trust sells enormous quantities of steel to the foreign builder at prices far lower than it charges the home builder for precisely the same kind of material?

The second great evil that has grown directly out of our protective tariff is the tariff retaliation it has induced in other countries. Take Canada, for instance. In order to get the legislation needed for the extraordinarily high tariff on steel products, the farmer vote was brought into line by the placing of an absurd and wholly unnecessary tariff on Canadian farm products. The Canadians took offense and by way of retaliation placed a stiff tariff on the products of American manufacturers. Now these manufacturers—largely the exporters previously referred to—have the additional obstruction to their business of having to combat this Canadian duty. And the Canadian market is worth more to these manufacturers than all the other foreign markets combined, besides being right at our door.

Our high protective tariff, instead of being beneficial—as it doubtless was originally with open competition—has come to be a decided injury to the country, directly and indirectly, for indirectly it has a detrimental effect on a large amount of home manufacture.

In fact, so far, at least, as the steel trust is concerned, it presents the remarkable spectacle of the government sitting on the ordinary American citizen and inviting the steel trust to come and take his money from him.

This trust is the most vicious combination that ever existed. Today it threatens all iron manufacturers with destruction unless they stand by it and co-operate with it in its scheme for robbing the public. The great plant at Gary, Ind., is but a part of this "hold-up" game. What else can its purpose be—in view of the fact that half the trust's plants, and as many of the independent steel plants, are now idle—than to declare that the trust is in a position to wipe out steel manufacturers off the face of the earth, if they do not support the trust in its highway robbery?

Unfortunately, Mr. Carnegie did not hold—or at least act upon—his latest views on protection when he was actively engaged in business, and when his opinions on such a matter would have had some real weight. Any time during the last 10 years he might have said that American steel manufacturers were no longer in need of protection. It is not forgotten that at the time Carnegie retired from active business it was asserted by Mr. Schwab that the steel trust could make steel rails for \$13 a ton.

It would appear, therefore, that Mr. Carnegie "let go" at a figure that has compelled the steel trust to continue playing the highway robber in order to pay interest on the Carnegie bonds and to declare dividends on an enormous amount of watered stock.

Mr. Carnegie owes all that he has to our high tariff. He is more responsible for it and for its evils than any other man. He should have prevented the formation of the steel trust instead of making it possible.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Carnegie's 11th-hour advocacy of the "stronger food of free competition" may hasten the much-needed lowering of our protective rates—especially on steel.

As Congress was not deaf to Carnegie's prayers when he wanted protection, it may lend a willing ear to the prayers of the rest of the American people now that Carnegie so frankly admits that he no longer needs protection in his business.

## AWAY WITH THE GOLD BRICK.

We have pure food, drinks and drugs laws, and Congressmen Hull of Iowa has a purpose of carrying the idea further and putting in force what may be called a pure commodities law.

There is not the same reason for a requirement compelling that general merchandise shall be faithful to the representations respecting it, because the health and indirectly the lives of the buyers are not involved, but yet there remains sufficient reason. If a man, for instance, buys what purport to be woolen socks when really they are cotton the fraud deserves punishment. Congressmen Hull's bill makes it unlawful to manufacture for sale or to sell articles in imitation of genuine substances unless their com-

position is plainly stated on the wrapper or boxes containing them.

And William Ordway Partridge of New York would carry the principle still further. He will introduce a bill at the next session of the legislature making the forging of the name of an artist, dead or alive, to a picture a crime punishable by imprisonment. He finds that the industry of "faking" both the old masters and modern painters is growing in New York city and elsewhere. Incidentally it would be interesting to know whether J. Pierpont Morgan is behind this move. If so, he should seek to get such a law established in Europe. Otherwise his protection would be only partial, since it is the art fakers of the old world who profit most by Mr. Morgan's lack of discernment in these matters. But it would be a good law. It would be still another impediment to the mercenary deceiver.

Pure foods, drinks and drugs, pure leathers, linen and linoleum, pure furs, jumpers and jug-handled pure old masters and pure twentieth century painters—certainly we want all these. We want pure gold and not the everlasting gold bricks. There used to be—and may be yet—a principle of law known as caveat emptor (let the buyer beware), by operation and application of which a buyer had no redress if what he bought was not exactly what he had thought he was buying, provided no trick prevented him from taking a good, hard, all-around look at it. That was perhaps proper in the simple days of yore, before wicked men became so ingenious in the invention of shams that it was easy to deceive the very elect of the wary and wise.

The laws mentioned are for the protection of the busy modern man. He wants what he asks for and wants it quick. The laws contemplate that the Golden Rule shall have the assistance, in commerce, of iron statutes.

## THE CHRISTMAS GERM.

The Christmas germ is afloat, and everybody has been bitten by the bug. It seems as though everybody had suddenly awakened to the fact that there were but a few more days in which to make purchases. The germ has spread so rapidly that it has reached into the nooks and corners of people's hearts. Never have the displays been more lavish, never have the show windows looked so beautiful.

The dainty, exquisite and attractive little articles that are being handed over counters, and the bright, crisp greenbacks that are being handed back in payment of them, look like anything but hard times.

The children have the infection in its very worst form. They cannot escape the germs, their little systems are filled with them.

Inside of the stores people tread on one another's toes, jostle, push and crowd. Tired girls behind the counters smile in spite of fatigue. Up in the toy department everything is din and noise. Engine bells are ringing, horns are tooting, whistles are being blown, funny furry animals are being squeezed to emit sounds, and toy trains are whizzing over miniature tracks through fairy-like landscapes. There is din and noise sufficient to please even the most noise-loving child. His father has probably sought a sequestered spot at some vaudeville show, leaving the task of piloting the small members of the family through this round of shopping to the mother.

If there is a single spot in the city where the Christmas germ has not landed we should like to know where it is. And everybody is in the spirit to make the holiday one never to be forgotten.

## PERMANENT DEMOCRATIC CLUBS

A well-defined movement for the formation of county and local democratic organizations among the younger generation of voters ought to prove of inestimable benefit to the party. Such clubs generally are of the most transitory character. They spring up in the ardor of each political campaign only to lapse and die immediately the smoke of battle has cleared away.

They ought to be permanent. Quarters should be established which would be open at all times and wherein would be provided the attractions of club life, as well as the dissemination of party literature. Means should be taken within them to encourage interest in and discussion of current political events. Education in democratic principles would thus be fostered in circles where it is now lacking or in which it is not sustained but confined to brief periods.

There is no particular reason why interest in politics should be limited to short seasons when strife between the parties is at fever heat. At such times young men are likely to derive distorted views of the deep, underlying principles of their party by reason of a myopic vision of comparatively unimportant issues.

Democracy ought to be taught every day in the year. The lesson should be continuous, not sporadic. Thus can the strength of the democracy be maintained at the point so vital to the future success of the party. Let us have an abiding organization, one that will keep the wires alive with the messages of the great founders and leaders of the party, in season and out.

## MAKING DEPOSITS SAFE.

It is well known that a surety bond is much better than an individual one in that the surety company never compromises but pursues and punishes delinquents to the limit. And the same principle prevails to protect far above ordinary hazard bankers and jewelers. This insurance idea is extending to many lines with highly gratifying results.

The problem of insuring bank deposits was threshed over during the campaign, though no definite conclusions were reached. Now the republican party is trying to get out of its rash and unqualified promise of postal savings banks. There are some objections to the government guaranty of bank deposits such as was proposed by the Denver platform, but no more than will probably develop against the postal savings innovation.

Why banks which cater to the small depositor do not work for a comprehensive system of insurance as independent of government auspices as their protective associations and bonding and surety companies, is hard to see.

Such a concern could guarantee to depositors of its banks the payment on demand of their money. This would immensely reduce the dem-

whenever the association grew large enough to be impressive. This of post insurance company could admit whom it would, make its own rules and inspection, and do practically all the people want to have done.

## IMPROVING LIVE STOCK ON OHIO FARMS.

In the past, Ohio has been the center of live stock improvement in America. Our studs, herds, flocks and feed lots have been the "mecca" of men desiring breeding, butcher and farm animals. To maintain our position at the head of the live stock business it is essential that we should continue to improve.

Although nature has given Ohio a combination of people, climate, soil and location which cannot be excelled anywhere for stock raising, it must be remembered that good stock is not the result of hap hazard methods. Rigid adherence to the most approved methods of breeding, feeding, care and management, and skill in selecting, buying and selling, are the chief factors which shall determine our future development. Complete records will go a long way to show where the "leak holes" are as well as furnish proof of superior individuals and methods.

The scrub male is doomed in Ohio; his place at the head of the stud, herd or flock is being taken by pure bred sires. The successful breeder follows a system of high grading with some one breed and weeds out all but those animals of proved utility. It is quite common to see a whole family of excellent and uniform animals descended from one dam. The farmer takes pride in such a group and feels that he is reaching his cherished ideal.

The county and state stock shows are doing a great deal to correct false opinions by establishing the most up-to-date standards. The breeder should exhibit at these shows, using them as a mirror or yard rule to measure the utility of his animals as well as compare his own ideals with those of a recognized judge. A breeder cannot afford to neglect to show his stock at such shows for he receives a broader view, renewed ambition with an impetus to greater pains and further improvement.

There are many ways a farmer can obtain information which will be of direct assistance in his work of stock improvement. Besides the practical work of caring for his animals or visiting other similar establishments, he can receive many suggestions from agricultural bulletins, papers and books, or by taking a short course at his state agricultural college. Many successful breeders testify to the special advantages of each and all of these means and attribute their success in no small measure to them.

Ohio should be the best live stock state in the Union. Let us each make a close study of our individual animals and make use of all modern advances in our effort for greater permanent live stock improvement. R. H. Williams, instructor, Department of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

## OHIO CONVICTS SHOULD BE USED ON STATE WORK.

According to the terms of the Wertz law the present system of contract labor in the penal institutions is to be done away with and the state will be called on to furnish employment for the temporary and permanent inmates of its jails and penitentiaries. This presents a perplexing question and one that will take hours of planning before it is finally settled.

The state of Georgia recently did away with what they called their leasing system, and convicts are furnished employment in other ways. Each county was apportioned a certain number of convicts, for whom it has to care, under the direction of the state authorities. These convicts are now used on the highways, making permanent improvements.

This is a long step in the right direction and one which undoubtedly merits approval. By using these men in such a way they are brought out into the fresh air and sunshine, away from the vitiated air and darkness and dampness of a penitentiary. This naturally induces better health and spirits and places a man in a mental attitude for uplifting to a better life, rather than breaking his health and forcing him by necessity to become despondent and revengeful. Then again the work these men do is not in competition with legitimate labor. The product of their labor is not placed in the open market at a cut price in competition with the product of manufacturers who employ men at regular wages.

Many believe that there is some way of using the convict surplus on a plan somewhat similar to the Georgia plan. The Good Roads Association of Ohio, advocating as it does the improvement of Ohio highways, is endeavoring to work out some plan whereby these men can be used on the highways and still not endanger the public. They want suggestions from our readers. Write their secretary at 350 The Arcade, Cleveland, O., expressing your opinions in this matter.

## Buckeye State Changes Hands.

Lisbon, Dec. 16.—The Buckeye State, the well-known weekly paper of Lisbon, changed hands yesterday afternoon and by the change former Business Manager W. G. Steel and Editor H. K. Frew become sole owners. Mr. Frew has taken over the stock of George B. Harvey and Mr. Steele has taken up the remaining shares. The paper will continue as it has in the past, a weekly issued on Thursday, with job rooms attached.

## Was Baby Cremated?

Mays Landing, N. J., Dec. 20.—Party of hunters headed by Still Watson in a forest near Estellville today came across the frame work of a baby carriage in bushes which had been burned. Underneath the debris was found a number of small bones resembling those of a child badly burned. Authorities to investigate.

## Teddy Will Take Arsenal to Africa.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Roosevelt will take to Africa four American made rifles, American shot guns, brace of long barreled Colts, six shotguns, two American hunting knives, several thousand rounds of cartridges, all ammunition has been made especially for the trip. Guns have been tested by experts at New Haven.

## Lorain-Mill and Elevator of Barrows Mining Co., Started by Fire, Loss \$40,000. Will Not Be rebuilt.

## PRIZE WINNERS AT POULTRY SHOW

Sunday afternoon and evening was the last day of the second annual show of the Massillon Poultry Association. The five days of the show have drawn large crowds and the exhibition has been announced a success by the promoters. The present show with entries to the number of eight hundred is the largest ever held in Massillon. Five hundred dollars in prizes were distributed among the exhibitors. This is the largest amount that was ever given as awards in this city. Following is a list of the first and second awards of all the kinds of chickens:

Buff Rocks—M. A. Bartlett, first cockerel, second pen; Karl Michener, first hen, second hen, first cock, second cock, first pen; G. Gannon, first cockerel; H. Segner, first pullet, second pullet.

White Rocks—J. Ertle, first cockerel, first pen, first pullet; O. F. Flickinger, second hen; Ernest Dale, second cockerel, second pen, second pullet; R. Rice, first cock; E. Eymann, first hen, second cock.

Barred Rocks—L. Dooscherbach, first cock; Kootz and Stoner, second hen, first pullet, first pen, first hen, first cockerel, second pullet; C. Brown, second cockerel.

P. Wyandote—T. Thomas, first cock, first hen, first pen, first pullet, second hen, second pullet, second cockerel; Silver Wyandote, H. Beatty, first cock, second hen; D. Miller, first pullet, second pullet.

Colored Wyandote—Columbia Poultry yards, first pullet, second pullet, second cockerel; Phillip Hermann, first hen, second hen.

White Wyandote—Wm. Nattles, first cockerel, second pen, second cockerel; Ray Stoner, second cock; W. H. Metzgar, first hen, second hen, first pen, second pullet, first pullet.

Buff Wyandote—Pott View Poultry yard, first pullet, second pullet. Buff Orpington—Lizzie Stoner & Son, first cockerel; Earl Hole, second cockerel, second hen; J. Ungeshick, second pullet; M. W. Badley, first pen, first hen, first pullet, second cock.

White Orpington—C. C. Brinker, second hen, second cockerel; H. Bordner, first cockerel, first pullet, second pullet, second pen.

Black Orpington—F. Frantz, first pullet, second cockerel, second pullet; F. Wilson & Son, first hen, first cockerel; E. Wiggins, second hen.

Buff Leghorn—H. Ball, second hen, first cock, first hen, second cock, first cockerel; A. S. Marshall, first pullet, second pullet, second cockerel.

S. C. R. Island Red—M. W. Heyman, first cock, first pullet, first cock, first pen, first hen, second cock, second hen; W. J. Battles, second pullet; P. Harmon, first cockerel, D. Beechy, first cockerel.

R. C. Rhode Island Red—D. Beechy, first cock, first hen, second hen, first cockerel, second cockerel, first pullet, second pullet, first pen; R. Sees, second cock.

R. C. W. Leghorn—Karl Franz, first cockerel, first hen, first pullet, first pen.

S. C. W. Leghorn—H. M. Ball, first hen; G. Gerber, first cockerel, first pen, second pen, second hen, first pullet, second cock, second pullet; D. Flickinger, first cock, second cockerel.

P. C. B. Minorca—Columbia Poultry yards, first pullet, second cockerel; F. Ungeshick, first pen, first cockerel, second pullet; D. King, second hen; J. C. Miller, first cockerel, first pullet.

Mottled Angoras—Karl Franz, first pullet, second pullet, first cockerel.

S. C. B. Leghorn—C. Ungeshick, second hen; W. Haag, first cock, first pen, first cockerel, first pen; Esselburn Bros., first pullet, second pullet, second cock, second pen, second cockerel.

R. C. B. Leghorn—P. Barret, first cockerel, first pen, second pullet, first pullet.

S. R. W. Leghorn—H. M. Ball, first cock, second hen, second cock.

Buff Cochins—G. W. Goos, first hen, second hen.

## Suffers Stroke of Paralysis.

Charles E. Jarvis, Stark county infirmary director, of 622 South Erie street, Massillon, suffered a severe but not fatal stroke of paralysis at 5:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. For some time Mr. Jarvis' condition was most critical but a slight improvement manifested itself later. Sunday evening he was resting easily and getting along as well as could be expected. If there is no unexpected turn for the worse a speedy recovery is to be hoped for.

Mr. Jarvis is among Massillon's oldest and best known citizens and is well known throughout Stark county and this part of the state. News of his attack was received by his many friends with consternation. He was recently re-elected to another term as director.

## QUARTET SMASHERS

Out for a Time Destroyed One of Uncle Sam's Mail Boxes—Homer Bell Under Arrest.

Homer Bell, who, according to Detective Bour, was one of the young men who persisted in "mashing" girls on the public square and other places, much to the annoyance of women and girls, spent Saturday night in the city prison. Bell was not arrested for this kind of "mashing" this time. One night during last week Bell and three others of his kind started out with the evident intention of calumniating the town with a deep red color. They visited one place on East Seventh street, were denied admission, and then there was a fusillade of bricks, taking some of the glass out of the front door. Not satisfied with this they went to another place and bricks were again used with the same effect. In their round they broke down one of Uncle Sam's mail boxes and did other deviltry. Bell was brought in on a charge of malicious destruction of property for breaking windows. He had already admitted that he took a hand in the throwing of the bricks, but when he entered a plea to the affidavit he declared that he was not guilty. He will be given a hearing Monday and his honor ordered affidavits prepared for the remainder of the bunch. Bell was seated in Mayor Turnbull's private office and when his honor left for a moment to talk to Inspector Owen about the destruction of the mail box Bell arose and went to Mayor Turnbull's private desk, taking a

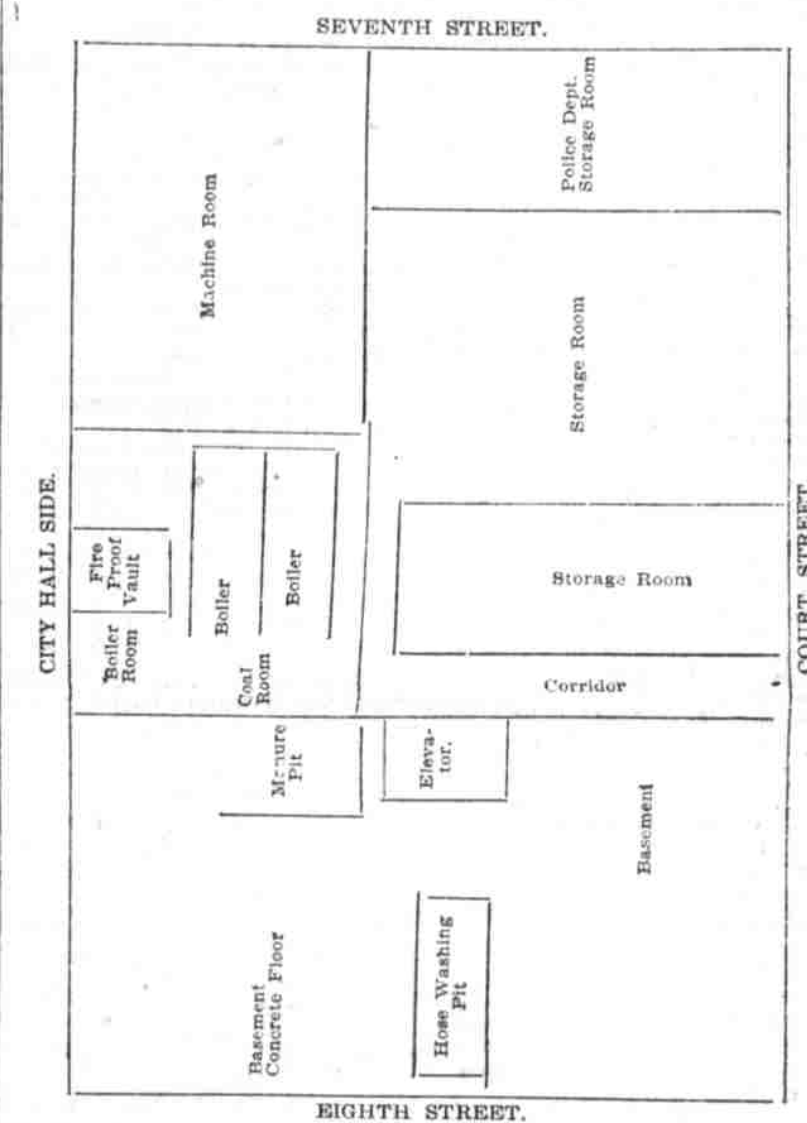
## BASEMENT PUZZLE SOLVED

Various Little Cellar Rooms to New City Building Have an Intended Use—Third Story being Agitated by some Citizens.

Many people who have gazed at the men working upon the foundation of the new city building, which is now under way by the board of public safety, cannot understand what all the rooms in the basement of the building are intended for and in order to demonstrate this an outline of the basement is given here. This building, which is to be two stories high, will cover 192x24 feet, is intended for both the use of the police and fire departments. The fire department will be located in the Eighth street end of the building, while the police will have the Seventh street end. The basement under the fire department end will be used for a hose washing and drying room. At the middle of the west side of the basement will be the lower section of the fireproof vault, in which will be stored the many valuable records of the city engineer's department, auditor's department, water works department, etc. Next to this will be the boiler room, in which will be placed the two old boilers now lying in the cellar. Under the room at the northwest end of the building will be the machine room, in which repairs can be made. The police department will have two or three storage rooms, in one of which will be kept the unclaimed articles secured by the police, including bicycles and the like. The first floor of the building is to be provided with an arcade, through which the coal will be hauled and the ashes removed. The police patrol wagon will also pass through this arcade, allowing prisoners to pass into the police station via the rear hallway in the city hall, where they will be hidden from the gaze of the curious people who always run to the present entrance to the station when the wagon returns from a trip.

The walls of this basement have been made unusually strong and the dividing walls will be carried on up through the first story in order to deaden the sound between the police and fire departments, so that the horses and men in the fire department will not be disturbed when the police patrol wagon gets an alarm. There will not be any too much room in the new building, as it is at present planned, for it is thought that the board of health will have to be cared for in this building. This department, like all others of the city, is growing and there is hardly room enough in the city hall for them at the present time. The present city hall was erected 25 years or more ago and the city has already outgrown it. The engineer does not have half enough room to accommodate his working force and every department in that building is crowded from the basement to the attic. There has been much talk among interested citizens and some of the councilmen about having another story put on the new police and fire department building, but the members of the safety board say that this would be up to the councilmen, as they instructed the board to erect a two-story structure.

At the present time all work has been stopped on the new building, the architect, contractor and board agreeing that the work should be delayed until good weather presents itself in the spring. The following diagram will give the people some idea of how the basement appears at the present time:



pen and some private papers. A young man who was at the office at the time noticed Bell take the articles and informed the mayor after Bell had been taken below to the prison. He was re-searched and the pen was found secreted in his clothing. Later the papers were found behind the door of the city hall. Bell was intoxicated when he went to the office of his honor.

## Tried to Batter Down Door.

Patrolman Lehnis was called to the home of Mrs. Jackson, 412 East North street, Saturday afternoon by a report that a man was attempting to batter down the door of the place. It appears that Mrs. Jackson has rooming at her place a little woman from the Majestic theatre and the man who desired to gain admission says that he has been travelling around with this woman for the past three years, but that she is not his wife. Lehnis found the man a little later in the afternoon and sent him to the police station, where he gave the name of Frank Hildore. The woman will file a complaint against him Monday.

## Claudia Will Not Be Called.

New York, Dec. 20.—Claudia Hains reported to be here, but counsel for Thornton Hains can not succeed in locating her. Defense will not call her. If she goes on the stand for the prosecution, McIntyre this evening said he would do all he could to impeach and discredit her and that he would succeed. Prosecutor Darrin denied this evening he would use Claudia on the stand as a witness. Hains had a conference with her. Says he has no reason to use her at this trial and had not sent for her. Thinks she has not left Boston. He would not use her if she was right in Flushing.

## Europe Excited Over Aeroplanes.

New York, Dec. 20.—Cortland Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, today said: "Europe and especially France, thoroughly excited over aeroplanes. At Wilbur Wright's flights special trains were run and military has been called out to preserve order. It is a shame there is not more interest taken in the work of this man and his brother in their home country."

## A Martyr to Science.

Woonster, O., Dec. 20.—Dr. William Bennett, head of the department of chemistry, of university at Woonster, a martyr to science, was taken to a hospital at Cleveland in hope of saving his life. Disintegration of breast bone resulted from experimenting with X-rays. Was burned some time ago and wound never healed.

## SOLICITING DONATIONS FOR THE ORPHANAGE

In accordance with the annual custom, solicitation is to be started today among the Canton citizens for donations of baskets of eatables, for the Christmas dinner for the boys at the Louisville orphanage. As a rule, the Canton citizens do not stint themselves in this form of giving, and there is reason to believe that this year will be no exception.

Those who are prepared to take an active part in the work this week are Miss Jennie McCrea, and John Cummins. All donations should be forwarded to the home of Miss McCrea, 320 North Walnut street, or to the Cummins Storage company, East Ninth street.

## Located Staple by X Ray.

Dr. S. B. Dudley has returned from Pittsburg, bringing back with him the pleasant report that the life of his little four-year-old son, Stowell B. Dudley, will be saved. This child swallowed a small staple several weeks ago and underwent several operations in a Pittsburg hospital to have the small piece of wire removed. During the past week through the aid of an X-ray instrument the piece was located and it was found that it remained stationary in the pleural cavity of the chest. This was removed and now it is thought that the little boy will be restored to his parents in a short time.

## Fears Black Hand.

New York, Dec. 20.—Cleofonte Campanini, director of the Manhattan opera house, received a letter written by an educated Italian signed Z. Y. Z. Said the director considered himself too smart and that he would leave New York carrying an ugly souvenir. Fearing black hand his wife is almost in hysterics. Police have been notified.

## Whitelaw Reid to Quit.

London, Dec. 20.—Stated in diplomatic circles that Whitelaw Reid will quit when Taft goes into office. Reid has caused it to be known in Washington that he is willing to continue as ambassador but has been unable to obtain any information that Taft would be pleased to have him remain.

Toledo—Toledo plant of Republic Iron Steel company, employing 600 men, will resume operations December 28 after 3 months idleness.